Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1808. [No. 2127.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel M'Carty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 3 d1m.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
80 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 ches's young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

I have received,
A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL*,
—AND—
A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO*.
Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

Just Received,
FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by
Thomas Simms.

March 18

SHIP COMMERCE,
James Crowdhill, master, lying at colonel Ramsay's wharf, the lower end of King street,
HAS ON BOARD,
Six thousand bushels of the Isle May
SALT,
Excellent for striking and packing of Fish, which he will sell in large and small quantities from on board.

March 25 eo3t*

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

NOTICE.

THE partnership between *Denney & Smith* is this day dissolved by mutual consent: those who have claims against the concern are requested to bring them forward to Joseph Smith, who is to adjust and settle them; also, those who are indebted are requested to make payment to Joseph Smith.

EDMUND DENNEY.
JOSEPH SMITH.

March 23.

The business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Samuel & William Smith*.

FOR SALE,
2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.

Joseph Smith.

March 24. eo3t

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

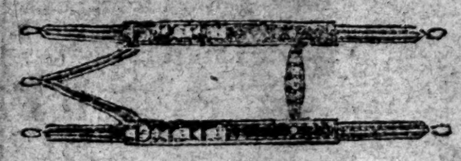
ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling of Samuel Craig, *deceased, Duke-street, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of a*

Variety of Furniture, &c. &c.

Desks and Book Cases, Bureaus, Dining, Card and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Prints, Chairs, Carpets, several articles of Plate, a variety of valuable Books, and one Share of Alexandria Bank Stock, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24. dts

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the main road leading from Alexandria to George-Town, on Tuesday evening last, a likely *Sorrel Mare*, about 14 and a half hands high—she had at the time she went off, a rope round her neck about three feet long, two scars on the right side of her back occasioned by the saddle, handsomely formed, has a long tail, and in very good order, trots and gallops remarkably easy, and is unshod.—Whoever takes up the said Mare, if within the district of Columbia, will be entitled to a reward of *Five Dollars*; if out of the district *Ten Dollars*, and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

Wm. H. Washington.

March 25. eo2w

Landing and for Sale,
From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
2 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

Was found in Maryland,
Some day this week,
An old fashioned Gold Watch

Case. The owner may have it on application to the Printer, describing the same, paying for this advertisement, and leaving a small gratuity for the finder.

March 26. 3t

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
Respectfully informs his friends *and the* public *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by Randolph Mott, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

SALT, &c.

SALT.
TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine,
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels,
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
TEA.
Imperial and
Young Hyson
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

Just Received,
Per schr. Good Intent from Boston,
31 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.
A few do. SOAP.
5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor,
10 do. APPLES, and
A fresh supply of SHOES,
Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes.
IN STORE,
40,000 weight BACON, first quality,
7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.
1 pipe old Madeira WINE.
TRUNKS & SHOES as usual,
E. Gilman.

March 14 d3teot

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to pay the sixth payment to the Treasurer of said company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices Dolls.	Cts.	D. C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50	
Navy		3		
Pilot		4	50	
Crackers		5		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—	
Bacon	lb.		12½	*scarce*
Butter for export			15	a 16
Coffee, West India			26	30
Cotton			20	*plenty*
Chocolate			22	25
Candles Mould			20	21
Dipt			19	20
Spermaceti			50	53
Chese, American			12½	14
English			*none*	
Duck, Best Rusaia	bolts	26		
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*	
Herrings		4		4 5
Mackrel		8		
Shad		7	50	80
Flax Seed			75	10
Flour Superfine		4	33	
Fine		3	83	
Midlings		3	38	
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		50	
Wheat			70	
Rye			50	
Barley		1		
Oats			42	
Hides, Spanish	lb.		12½	
Hemp	cwt.	9		
Hogslard	lb.		14	
Iron	ton	125	130	
Leather, Sole	lb.		20	
Lime	bbl.	2	25	
Limes		5		
Lemons, box		10		
Lumber	100ft.			
Oak timber and scantling		5		7
Pine scantling		2		3
Boards 4-4		1	70	
—— 5-4		2	10	
White do. common 4-4		1	50	
do. clean 4-4		2	20	
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50	
Common		3	50	
Cypress 24		8		
Do. 18		2		
Staves hhd.		28		
bbl.		20		
bl Red Oak		10		
hhd. do.		9		
Meal	bus.		50	56
Molasses	gal.		50	
Nankeens	piece		90	
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18
Cargo		15		15
Southern 2d qual.		15		16
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	6	50	
Do. retail		8		
Piemento			27	
Pepper			22	24
Porter, American	doz.	2	25	
London				*none*
Rice	100lbs.	3	50	4
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		10	11
Do. brown			9	
Castile			15	17
Salt-Petre, refined			31	
Not refined			20	25
Spirits	gall.			
Brandy 4th proof		1	35	1 50
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	5	1 15
Antigua 2d			85	90
American			50	56
Whiskey			42	45
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12
Do. brown		9	50	10
Candy white		13		
Do. brown		11		
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10 50
Do. 2d do.		8		9
Do 3d do.		7		8
Loaf	lb.		19	22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		100	
Lisbon		90	100	
Cadiz		90	100	*plenty.*
Liverpool blown		80	100	
Do. coarse		80	100	
Turks Island			100	
Isle of May			100	75
Liverpool fine	sack	3	50	
Liverpool patent	cwt.	16		
Danier[illegible]ngs, Russia	piece	22		
One ot[illegible]istered	cwt.	8	66	
county, bowley		17		18
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		90	100
Imperial		1	40	1 50
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*
Wax Bees			37½	
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1 33
Sherry		1	50	1 75
Teneriffe			80	1 20
Claret	doz.	8		12
Malaga	gal.		95	1
Port		1	50	*scarce.*
Tin, in boxes		19		20

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	95pr.ct.
Potomac do	90
Marine Insurance	80
Little River Turnpike	80
Exchange on London, par. to 2 pr. ct. adv.	

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March* 18.

Mr. *Boyle*, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to change the boundaries of the land districts in the territory of Louisiana, and to continue for a further time the authority of the commissioners at Kaskaskias; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Nelson* begged leave to offer a resolution relative to the officers and soldiers of the army. It is a well known fact, said he, that from the particularity of the service, men who enter into the army become so debilitated before their time expires, that they are afterwards incapacitated from getting a livelihood by labor. It would certainly prove a very burthensome expence to the U. S. to take all such under their care and provide them with pensions; and as certainly this is not my object. Now those men might be useful soldiers in garrisons. At present when discharged they become common pests to society, and we find them travelling about the country in the capacity of beggars. I myself consider it a disgrace to the country and to humanity, that men who had spent the best part of their lives in the service should be turned out as beggars, and wanderers on the face of the earth. My object is that they shall be provided for in a way that shall not be expensive to the U. S and in which they may still be serviceable to the country, to form an invalid corps. Those men may perform good garrison duty who have become incapable of doing duty in the field. Another circumstance induces me to offer this resolution: officers cannot be dismissed from service except it be for some crime, or at the pleasure of the president of the U. S. I trust we shall never have a president in these United States so devoid of humanity as to discharge an officer because he is worn out in service — Those officers might be placed in the same grade in the corps of invalid pensioners which they have held in the army, and live out the remainder of their days with comfort to themselves and advantage to society. Mr. N. cited the case of two officers whom he had knowledge of, who had become superannuated and unfit for service, and yet continued in the camp, preventing younger meritorious and active officers from taking the situation which they had become incompetent to fill. For the purpose of doing away this inconvenience, said he, all I ask is, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the subject; if a report can be made on such a plan as will meet the approbation of the house, I trust it will be adopted; if not, it may easily be rejected.

Mr. N. then offered the following resolution, which was agreed to without a division:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the army of the U. States, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Nelson, Howard, Tallmadge, Trigg and Deane form the committee.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Coles his secretary:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States.

The scale on which the military academy at West Point was originally established is become too limited to furnish the number of well instructed subjects in the different branches of artillery and engineering, which the public service calls for. The want of such characters is already sensibly felt, and will be increased with the enlargement of our plans of military preparation. The chief engineer, having been instructed to consider the subject, and to propose an augmentation which might render the establishment commensurate with the present circumstances of our country, has made the report which I now transmit for the consideration of congress.

The idea suggested by him of removing the institution to this place, is also worthy of attention. Besides the advantage of placing it under the immediate eye of the government, it may render its benefits common to the naval department, and will furnish opportunities of selecting, on better information, the characters most qualified to fulfil the duties which the public service may call for.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 18, 1808.

The messag & documents having been read, were, on motion of Mr. Nicholas, referred to a select committee.

Messrs. Nicholas, Troup, Desha, Upham and Milnor form the committee.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the contested election of Phi. lip B. Key.

After several propositions for amendment to the report of the committee of elections had been made and withdrawn, a question was at length taken on the report, and carried, 53 to 44.

The committee immediately rose, and reported the resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That P. B, Key, esq. is entitled to his seat in this house.

[The words "*having the greatest number of votes* and being qualified agreeably to the constitution" were struck out of the resolution in committee of the whole.]

The question being put on concurring with the committee of the whole in striking out these words,

Mr *Randolph* called for a division of the question, taking it first on the words in italic.

And the question having been put on a concurrence in striking out the first part of the clause as divided, was carried without a division.

The question on concurrence in striking out the remainder of the clause was carried by yeas and nays 79 to 28

The yeas and nays having been called on the resolution as reported,

Mr. *Stanford* moved to adjourn. Negatived, ayes 8

Messrs. *Stanford Randolph, Smilie & Nicholas* then opposed the report, and Messrs. *Livermore, Sloan & Key* supported it.

The question on the final consideration of this report appeared to be reduced to the plain fact of residence.

The opponents of the report contended that Mr. Key having resided but two weeks in Maryland immediately antecedent to the election, an affirmative decision of this resolution would fix a precedent to the future definition of the constitutional term of residence; that hereafter when the capital of the United States was, as it must be, a populous city, the influence & wealth of that city and of the government, as had been the case in Great Britain, might secure the election of any whom they should choose to send for a few days residence in to any state in the union.

On the other hand it was contended by Mr. Key himself, and others, that he had fixed a residence, purchased land and built a house in Montgomery county, Maryland, previous to a removal there; that it was his intention to have a fixed residence there, though he meant to reside in the winter months in Columbia for the purpose of accomplishing the education of his children, and for the convenience of business. This was said to be very different from a transient residence; and even were a transient residence sufficient qualification, the integrity of 30,000 freemen would always prove a sufficient barrier against corruption.

The final question was at length taken on this strongly contested election by yeas & nays, and Mr. Key's seat was confirmed, 57 to 52.

Half past four— adjourned.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.

[CONTINUED.]

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Monroe.

Foreign Office, August 8, 1807.

SIR,

Having received from his majesty's minister, an unofficial printed paper, purporting to be a copy of a proclamation of the pres't of the U S I have to request that you will be pleased to acquaint me, whether you have received any communication from your government which enables you to pronounce if such paper be authentic?

In the event of your being empowered to admit its authenticity, I have further to request of you, that you will inform me whether you are also authorised to announce it to be the intention of the government of the United States to carry into effect the measures stated in the proclamation of the president, without requiring, or waiting for, any explanation, on the part of the British government, with respect to the late unfortunate transaction, upon which the determination to resort to these measures is professed to be founded?

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

P. S. I have the honor to inclose an American newspaper, containing a copy of the paper in question.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Canning.

Portland Place, August 9, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yor note of yesterday, and should not hesitate to communicate the information which you have desired, if I possessed it; but as I have not heard from my government on the subject of the unfortunate occurrence alluded to, it is not in my power to state to you any thing on the part of my government respecting it. I [illegible] no doubt that I shall be instructed in a very few days, to make a communication to his majesty's government on that highly interesting event, in which I shall be enabled to furnish a full and just view of all the circumstances attending it. As soon as I receive instructions I shall hasten to apprise you of it

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State of the United States.

London, August 14, 1807.

SIR,

I had the honor to transmit you with my letter of the 4th inst. a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Canning, relative to the late aggression in the case of the Chesapeake frigate. You will receive with this a copy of a more recent one on the same subject.

By Mr. Canning's queries in his last note, I was led to consider as preparatory to an embargo on American vessels. I could not conceive why he should request information of me, whether the president's proclamation was authentic, and when it would be carried into effect, if it was not intended to found some measure on my reply of an unfriendly nature. The information desired was not necessary to remove any doubts of his government on the points to which it applied, or to enable it to do justice to the U. S. in regard to the aggression of which they complained. The presumption that an embargo was intended gained strength from the circumstance that most of the gazettes had recommended, and that the public mind seemed to be essentially prepared for it. It was my most earnest wish to prevent, as far as in my power, so unjust and pernicious a procedure. As the measure contemplated, whatever it might be, seemed to be suspended for my answer, I was extremely solicitous, by the manner, to deprive this government of all pretext for any of the kind alluded to. By replying generally that I had no instructions from my government, and could state nothing on its part respecting the late occurrence, I avoided giving a direct answer to Mr. Canning's queries; and by drawing his attention to the application which it was to be presumed would soon be made on the part of my government, on that subject, I endeavored to shew more strongly the impolicy and injustice which would stamp any such measure on the part of Great Britain in the present stage.

No step has yet been taken by this government of an unfriendly character towards the U. States and from the communication which Mr. Canning made to the house of commons on the day he received my last note, which you will find in the gazettes sent, I am persuaded that things will remain in the same state in which they are, till your dispatch is received. I trust that a disposition exists to make such reparation on the point in question as will be satisfactory to the U. S. and that it will be practicable and not difficult to preserve the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries. The party however in favor of war, consisting of the combined interests mentioned in my last, is strong and active, so that it is impossible to foresee the result.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

No. 10.

To MR. CANNING.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, and has the honor to inform him, that he has just received instructions from his government relative to the late attack of the United States frigate Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship Leopard, off the coast of the United States.

Mr. Monroe requests that Mr. Canning would have the goodness to give him an early interview on that subject.

Mr. Monroe requests Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Porland Place, Sept. 1, 1807.

No. 11.

FROM MR CANNING.

Foreign Office, September 1, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to

Monroe to Mr. Canning.

rtland Place, August 9, 1807.

honor to acknowledge the re
note of yesterday, and should
to communicate the informa
ou have desired, if I possess
s I have not heard from my
on the subject of the unfortu
nce alluded to, it is not in my
e to you any thing on the
ment respecting it. I
t I shall be instructed in
to make a communication
government on that high
ent, in which I shall be en
sh a full and just view of
ances attending it. As soo
nstructions I shall hasten
f it

e honor to be, &c.
ned)

JAMES MONROE.

o the Secretary of State of the United States.

London, August 14, 1807.

nor to transmit you with my
h inst. a copy of a corres
h Mr. Canning, relative to
sion in the case of the Ches
. You will receive with this
nore recent one on the same

nning's queries in his last
d to consider as preparatory
o on American vessels. I
ceive why he should request
me, whether the president's
was authentic, and when it
ed into effect, if it was not
und some measure on my
riendly nature. The infor
was not necessary to remove
is government on the points
plied, or to enable it to do
U. S. in regard to the ag
ich they complained. The
at an embargo was intended
from the circumstance that
zettes had recommended,
blic mind seemed to be es
ed for it. It was my most
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st and pernicious a proce
e measure contemplated,
ght be, seemed to be sus
answer, I was extremely
he manner, to deprive this
all pretext for any of the
o. By replying generally
structions from my govern
d state nothing on its part
ate occurrence, I avoided
answer to Mr. Canning's
y drawing his attention to
which it was to be presumed
made on the part of my
that subject, I endeavored
strongly the impolicy and
would stamp any such mea
t of Great Britain in the

yet been taken by this go
unfriendly character to
ates and from the commu
Mr. Canning made to the
ons on the day he received
which you will find in the
am persuaded that things
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patch is received. I trust
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point in question as will be
e U. S. and that it will be
ot difficult to preserve the
subsisting between the
The party however in fa
g of the combined inter
n my last, is strong and
is impossible to foresee

nor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

No. 10.

R. CANNING.

resents his compliments
d has the honor to inform
just received instructions
ent relative to the late at
States frigate Chesapeake,
hip Leopard, off the coast
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equests that Mr. Canning
odness to give him an early
ubject.
quests Mr. Canning to ac
es of his high considerati

ept. 1, 1807.

No. 11.

MR CANNING.

ffice, September 1, 1807.

resents his compliments to

Mr. Monroe, and requests the honor of seeing him at the foreign office on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning would have proposed to see Mr. Monroe to-morrow, if he had not been under the necessity of attending the levee and council at the queen's palace.

Mr. Canning requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

No. 12.

TO MR. CANNING.

Portland Place, September 1, 1807.

SIR.

By the order of my government it is my duty to request your attention to the aggression lately committed on the peace and sovereignty of the U. S. by his Britannic majesty's ship of war Leopard, in an attack on an American frigate the Chesapeake off the capes of Virginia. The object of this communication is to obtain from his majesty's government a suitable reparation for that outrage, and such an arrangement of the great intertest connected with it, as will place the future relations of the two powers on a solid foundation of peace and friendship.

In bringing the subject again to the view of his majesty's government, it is unnecessary to dwell on circumstances which are already so well known to you. By the documents which I have the honor to transmit you, it is shewn that while the outrage was unprovoked and unexpected on one side, there was nothing to extenuate on the other. The commander of his majesty's squadron on the coast of the U. S. appears to have acted on a presumption that he possessed the power to make war and to decide on the causes of war. It will be difficult to explain the conduct of that officer on any other principle, and equally so to find an example of an aggression marked with such high indignity and injustice to a friendly power.

The pretext for this aggression could not fail to heighten the sense of injury which the act itself was so signally calculated to excite. My government was taught to infer from it, that there was no limit to a pretension which had already produced so much mischief, and against which so many remonstrances had been presented in its application to merchant vessels. But I find with great satisfaction, that this pretension forms no topic for discussion between us in respect to ships of war; and I trust that the just and enlightened policy which produced the decision in one instance, will surmount the obstacle which has hitherto embarrassed it in the other.

The national character of the men who were taken thus violently from on board the Chesapeake, make no part of the question. It is impossible that it should come into view in estimating the injury which the U. S. have received. The outrage involves a great and uncontested principle, which ought not in any view, to be affected by appealing to national sensibilities on either side. I have however the honor to transmit you documents which will, I presume, satisfy you that they were American citizens.

With respect to the reparation which my government ought to receive for this outrage, it will only be necessary to appeal to those sentiments which Great Britain would be sure to indulge, under like circumstances; to that sensibility to national honor, which has distinguished so many epochs of her history. It will be recollected that the injury, which in itself was great, was much aggravated by the circumstances which attended it: that the peaceful relations of the United States were violated, and their unsuspecting confidence surprised. But I forbear to recite details which it is painful to contemplate. You will, I am persuaded, be satisfied that in every light in which the subject can be seen, the honor of my government and of the whole nation has been greatly outraged by the aggression, and that it becomes the honor of his majesty's government to make a distinguished reparation for it.

In presenting, in this friendly manner, this important subject to the consideration of his majesty's government, I am particularly instructed to request its attention to the great cause to which this, and so many other injuries of a like a kind may be traced; the impressment of men from the merchant vessels of the United States. In many essential circumstances the objections which are applicable to impressments from ships of war, are fully applicable to those from merchant ships. To the individuals who suffer by the practice, the injury is the same in either case. Their claim on their government for protection is in both cases equal; every maxim of public law, and private right, which is violated in one, is equally violated in the other. The relation of the belligerent to the neutral power, extends to certain objects only, and is defined in each by known laws. Beyond that limit, the rights of the neutral are sacred, and cannot be encroached on without violence and injustice. Is there a question of contraband, is the vessel destined to a blockaded port, in violation of established principles, or does she contain enemy's property, the greatest extent to which the maritime law is carried by any nation? In these cases, she is conducted to port for trial; the parties are heard by an impartial and responsible tribunal, and are h ar again by appeal if they desire it. Are any of the passengers on board the neutral vessel in the naval or military service of the enemy? If such are found they are made prisoners, but as prisoners they have rights which the opposite belligerent is bound to respect. This practice however looks to other objects than are here recited. It involves no question of belligerent on one side, and of neutral on the other. It pursues the vessel of a friend for an unlawful purpose, which it executes in a manner equally unlawful. Every commercial vessel of the United States that navigates the ocean is liable to be invaded by it, and not an individual on board any of them is secure while the practice is maintained. It sets up every officer of his majesty's navy as a judge, from whose decision there is no appeal. It makes him a judge, not of property, which is held more sacred, nor of the liberty of his fellow subjects only, however great the trust, and liable to abuse on the main ocean, but of that of the citizens of another power, whose rights as a nation, are trampled on by the decision, a decision, in rendering which, every rule of evidence is violated, as it puts the proof of innocence on the accused; and is further highly objectionable, as there is too much reason to believe that it has been often guided more by the fitness of the party for service, than any other circumstance. The distressing examples of this system of aggression, as it has affected individuals, on a scale of vast extent, it is unnecessary to recount here. They may be easily imagined. Voluminous documents which prove them, are in the possession of both governments.

It is possible that this practice may in certain cases, and under certain circumstances, have been extended to the vessels of other powers; but with them there was an infallible criterion to prevent error. It would be easy to distinguish between an Englishman and a Spaniard, an Italian or a Swede; and the clear and irresistible evidence of his national character, and perhaps of his desertion, would establish the British claim to the individual, and reconcile the nation into whose service he had entered, to his surrender. But the very circumstances which would constitute an infallible criterion in those cases, would be sure to produce endless error in the other. Who is so skfillfulin physiognomy as to distinguish between an American and an Englishman, especially among those whose profession and whose sea terms are the same? It is evident that this practice, as applied to a foreign nation, to any great extent, has grown out of the American revolution, and that it is impossible for the United States not to see in it the assertion of a claim which is utterly incompatible with that great event. When the character of this claim, and the pernicious tendency of the practice, are maturely weighed, it must furnish cause for surprise, that some just and friendly arrangement has not long since been adopted, to prevent the evils incident to it.

My government is aware that his majesty's government has also an interest of importance to attend to in this delicate concern—and I am instructed to state, on its part, that the best disposition exists to provide for it. The U. S. are far from desiring to profit of a resource which does not belong to them, especially to the prejudice of a friendly power. In securing them against a practice which is found to be so highly injurious to their dearest rights, and most valuable interests, every suitable provision will be made to give equal security to those of Great Britain. On this point I am authorised to enter into such an engagement as will, I am persuaded, be adequate to the object.

This great interest of impressment has been blended in all its relations, as you will perceive, by no act of the U. States. Its connection with the late disastrous incident has been produced by an extraordinary act of violence, of which they were the victims only. That act, which exhibits the pretensions in its widest range, has become identified with the general practice, in the feelings and sympathies of the nation, and in the sentiment of the government. I trust, therefore, that his majesty's government will be equally disposed to take up the whole subject at this time, and in making the reparation which the particular injury claims, provide a remedy for the whole evil. My government looks to this complete adjustment with confidence, as being indispensably necessary to heal the deep wound which has been inflicted on the national honor of the United States, by so great and unjustifiable an outrage.

I avail myself, with great satisfaction, of the opportunity which this communication affords, to acknowledge the prompt assurance which you gave me of the disposition of his majesty's government, to make a suitable reparation to the government of the United States for the injury, of which, by its order, it is now my duty to complain; and for the frank disavowal of the pretension on which it was founded. I hasten to transmit copies of those documents, to my government, by whom, I trust, they are by this time received.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

The right honorable George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

[To be continued]

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, *March* 24.

Latest from France.

The ship Eliza, Skiddy, arrived at this port yesterday, in 29 days from Bordeaux. She left there on the 20th of February, and the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her French papers to the 14th of Feb.

Capt. S. and the passengers inform us, that the markets in France were very high; that the American vessels were hurrying off as fast as possible, being apprehensive of a seizure; and that they were coming in ballast, to avoid capture by the British. It was supposed in France, that if the American government made a treaty with Great Britain, France would declare war against this country. A passenger in the Eliza, has brought dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, the American minister, to the secretary of state.

Application had been made to the French emperor, through the minister of marine, Decres, to know what construction would be put on the imperial decree of the 17th Dec. which renders vessels liable to condemnation for having on their passage been visited by British cruizers. The answers to the queries to the applicants was to this effect: "That the decree was liable to no construction different from its letter; that no one had a right to put any other construction upon it; that it was plain and simple, and must be severely, strictly and literally executed upon all objects which it embraced; that vessels subject thereto would be brought before the competent tribunals as soon as possible; and that the crews of such vessels as came under the decree would be permitted to live on board their respective ships, at the expence of the ship and cargo, until they were finally condemned, when they (the crew) would be delivered up to their respective consuls." Copies of the official letter from the minister might have been had in Bordeaux, but the subject was not thought of at the time of sailing by either the captain or the passengers.

Arrived, Thomyris Russell (of Alexandria) 40 days from Dartmouth (Eng.) [Capt. R. took in his cargo at Dartmouth, & was bound to Lisbon, but could not get a licence from the British government, and Lisbon being blockaded, did not think it prudent to go there] Left there, brig Globe, from Baltimore, for Amsterdam, detained; ship Herald, of Plymouth, to Spain, went in for orders; brig ——, Stevens, from Salem to Bordeaux, and a Norfolk brig, from London. Feb. 28, lat. 44, 40, long. 36, 21, saw a yellow-sided ship, under American colors, standing to the eastward.

March 25.

IMPORTANT.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig, Lambert, Jenkins, from the isle of May and St. Jago; came passenger Mr. Wells and family and capt. Hans Brown of Philadelphia. From these unfortunate passengers the following statement of facts is received:

They took passage at London, Jan. 10 1808, on board the American ship called Bristol Packet, James Burns master, bound for N. York. They left Gravesend the 12th Jan. and the Downs on the 17th with fair wind and weather, which continued until the 24th when two sails hove in sight. Unfortunately they proved to be two French frigates, Themis and Penelope, 4 days from Bordeaux.—They immediately made prize of the ship, under the French decree, finding she was from a British port, and besides had British manufactures on board. They ordered the captain and passengers on board the frigates, and after taking out of the prize what they thought proper they scuttled her.

Our informants were put on board the Penelope and well treated personally by the capt (Deborieu) to whom they return their thanks for his civilities. On the 3d Feb. they, together with the crew of the Bristol Packet, in all 33, were put on board the schooner Elizabeth, bound to the isle of Mayo, where they arrived in ten days, and from whence they shipped for N. York.

[The above frigates were bound to the W. Indies, with troops.]

Two French frigates fell in with a British brig from St. Michaels from London, and scuttled her after taking out the crew,

Arrived, brig Lambert, Jenkins, from the isle of May, and 30 days from St. Jago. Spoke nothing. Left schr. Elizabeth, Crowell, from Marseilles for Boston in 6 days; ship Citizen from Amsterdam for Alexandria, in 10; ship Century, Dade, from —— for Alexandria, 12. Sailed from St. Jago Feb. 4, ship Eliza, Hussey, from London for Nantucket, and schooner —— Woodbury, from Teneriffe for Boston The British armed brig Raven was lying at Port Prays, St. Jago, when the Lambert arrived there she slipped her cable on the 3d Feb. and re-captured a Portuguese brig (a prize to the French.) The recapture was made within sight of the port and brought in there.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn of the 20th December.

"I am now much more afraid of our having a war with France than with England, as we hear by this day's mail, that upon our minister at Paris sending a fourth note on the subject of the seizure of our goods, the French minister told him, that *if America had declared war against England, the goods would not have been seized*—that they were determined to annihilate the British commerce if possible—and that *if we had shut our ports against their trade*, as all the European powers have done, *this would not have taken place.*" [Quere: Will our Embargo appease his majesty? or must we finally declare war in his favor? *(Salem Gaz.)*

DIED—At Charleston, S. Carolina, on the 21st of Feb. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK WOODHAM, of the Philadelphia Theatre.

☞ *FISH.*

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

Wm. H. Foote.

February 22 2aw

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the month of January a NEGRO MAN called

ABRAHAM,

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls and is now at work on the new road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown, or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehded said negro and all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

January 21. 1w

I have received,

A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL,*

—AND—

A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO,*

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Humilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

[illegible] Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Moltiner and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following now and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to diseased in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 195 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington.* I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

Madame *Du Cherray,*

A *FRENCH LADY,* lately arrived from Moscow, where she has for several years been at the head of one of the best Academies in that city, under the immediate protection of his majesty Alexander the first, emperor of all the Russias, and under the superintendance of that government—has the honor to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the public in general, that she has rented the house now occupied by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wheatley, in George-Town, where she intends immediately after the Easter holyday's to open her Academy for the reception of young ladies. Half Boarders and Day Scholars only. The Academy will be taught French and English grammatically, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, Embroidery, and all sorts of Needle-work, which form a part of a young lady's education. The English will be taught by an English lady, recommended to her by the President of St. Mary's College, Baltimore. Drawing, Music & Dancing, will also be taught, but will form a particular charge.

Madame du Cherray invites a kind and generous public to grant her a confidence, to the deserving of which all her efforts will tend. She has been fortunate enough to succeed in Russia, as she can prove by a certificate granted her by the university of Moscow, translated into English, certified and verified by Mr. Harris, the American envoy in St. Petersburg. All her endeavors will tend to deserve the esteem and benevolence of those who may trust her with the education of their young ladies, and hopes that those endeavors will not prove fruitless.

March 5. law6t*

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin,* late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3tawtw

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants; and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next,* before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 69½ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of

Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th Nov. 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house and some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 3 dts

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL. VIII.

Sales at Ven
On every Tuesday
WILL BE SO
At the Vendue Store, cor
Water stree
A Variety of Dry Goods,
Particulars of which will
the bills of the day——All
which are on limitation a
which are established, can
viewed and purchased at the
and prices.
P. G. Mars

HEMP FOR
I HAVE on hand, ten ton
lity CLEAN COUNTI
to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan
December 30.

TEN PIP
Choice Cognac B
8 hds. West-India Ru
10 p. casks *L. P.* Ten
16 casks Rice,
195 shares Marine Insur
For Sale by
Catlett
November 19.

NOTIC
THE subscribers to the
DEMY, are respectfu
election will take place
Monday the 11th day of
o'clock for thirteen trustee
year from that day.
March 11.

Just Rece
FRESH LEMONS by
200 bushels good SEED
And a quantity of TON
And for Sale by
Thom
March 18

JAMES SAND
25 hogsheads Musc
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flav
5 pipes Cognac Bra
12 quarter casks Sher
13 bales Tennessee Co
And as usu
A general assortment
Spirituous Liquors, Teas

CAUTI
WHEREAS *Joseph*
Gardner, have set
of trust or other conveya
Daniel M'Carty, for a par
tract of Land in our po
caution all persons from
said *Daniel M'Carty* cou
by part of the Land until
the estate of the late D
place.
Sarah
John W
March 8

BRYAN HA
HAS FOR
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Li
12 do. particular Te
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac
do. 4th proof Ho
hhds. 3d proof
1 do. first quality
6 do. green coppe
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hy
10 do byson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffe
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ging
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, wel
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine an
At all times he has th
mily use on hand—wi
articles—all of which
former terms.